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CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 1, 1923

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MALEFACTORS
TRUST AGENTS PROVEN BOOTLEGGERS
NO COURT NEEDED
TELL WORKERS WHAT TO THINK
NO MORE IMMIGRATION

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAllister,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave.,
945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
The Emporium.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.
Yellow Cab Company
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telehone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00. 1075 Mission.

Beer Drivers—177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.

Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuedays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen—268 Market.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.

Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.

Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.

Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple

Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.

Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pastemakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.

Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Railroad Machinists—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 8nd and 4th Mondays.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 62.

Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.

Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.

Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.

Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL XXII | SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1923 | No. 18

-:- National Organization of "Malefactors" -:-

(From the American Federationist for June.)

The National Association of Manufacturers, which might just as well be called, as it is known to be, a national organization of malefactors, in its recent national convention in New York City adopted, as a part of the report of a committee on so-called open shop, the following statement: "Wherever the public has had both sides of the open shop question adequately presented, it has decidedly declared for the open shop." There can be no other characterization of such a statement than it is the most brazen, inexcusable kind of falsehood. The report of the same committee contained the following paragraph:

"In the economic field our open shop department has presented clear evidence on the public cost of the closed shop. It has, for example, shown that rent increases are much greater in towns where building is closed shop; that taxes are increased by the closed shop, since it costs 46 per cent more to erect school buildings under open shop conditions, and that higher prices for commodities are largely controlled by closed shop production methods."

If it is possible for one mendacious falsehood to surpass another in mendacity, then the laurels unquestionably go to the second quotation. The statements made by the National Association of Manufacturers are unsupported and unsupportable. Any organization that is actively and almost exclusively engaged in propaganda may be excused for the use of adjectives, but there can be no such excuse for outright misstatement of facts.

If there is any difference in the cost between union and non-union operation, it is decisively in favor of union operation in the aggregate, and for many reasons. If the National Association of Manufacturers will examine the statistics compiled by the United States Census Bureau, it will discover that of the value added by manufacture, money paid in wages forms, in most cases, something less than 50 per cent of the total. In the competition of modern manufacture management methods play a much more important part than wage differentials in the final cost of most commodities to the consuming public. The average efficiency of trade union workers over unorganized workers is a fact so well established as to be conceded by all employers who have investigated without bias. This was clearly demonstrated when building employers appeared before the Lockwood Committee and under oath testified emphatically and unequivocally that union labor in building construction was more efficient and economical than non-union labor. The best managed industrial undertakings operate in agreement and in harmony with the organizations of labor. Good management and union labor are found together to a much greater extent than good management and non-union labor. It may be said truthfully and accurately that a factor in the qualifications entitling management to be called good management is the intelligence to understand the advisability of operating in agreement and in mutuality with the organizations of the workers.

The proposition set forth by the National Association of Manufacturers is simply impossible of successful support. It is nothing less than a brazen attempt to carry conviction by mere assertion. The lie is so old that it is almost stereotyped. It is surprising that an organization purporting to have on its membership lists 800 employers should have the effrontery to continue to stand for such a brazen and shame-faced perversion of truth in the face of a public that is more and more coming to understand the truth. The National Association of Manufacturers, through the medium of the same committee report, lays claim to a belief "that public welfare is the paramount issue." It claims also to have "repeatedly . . . demonstrated that the philosophy of the closed shop is a theory of force, monopoly and destruction," which "presents a very real menace to our fundamental issues." It would be interesting if, in the course of its hypocritical professions of an interest in the public welfare, the National Association of Manufacturers would reveal through a public financial report the source of its income and the character of its expenditures; also how much it gets and how much it spends. No organization that operates in financial secrecy can lay any good claim to have an interest in the public welfare.

Elsewhere in the report there is a tinge of regret that one of the political parties apparently does not see fit to champion the anti-union shop as a paramount issue in the forthcoming campaign. The committee thinks that friends of what it is pleased to call "free American labor," by which it means labor that is free to work for whatever the boss determines, "cannot but look with interest on the fact that one of the great political parties, according to the press is being urged to incorporate in its next platform a declaration in behalf of the open shop." Strange are the ways of the propagandists!

If there is an effort to revive interest in the recent attempt of Brigadier-General Dawes, and one or two others, to inflict upon the already overloaded Republican party an issue as fatal as the "open shop" issue, it probably is doomed to failure. Since the President of the American Federation of Labor has made clear to the country just what the wage earners would think of such an issue in the realm of politics, the politicians have manifested a keen desire to leave that question severely alone. The New York N. A. M. convention is not likely to prove powerful enough to induce any political party to premeditate self-destruction.

There are among the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, many honest, upright employers, whose integrity is beyond question. The official proceedings of the organization in its conventions, however, would be much more befitting to an organization which frankly stood before the public as a National Association of Highbinders, or a National Association of Unprincipled Propagandists.

As to the childish assertion that the union shop rests upon a theory of force, monopoly and destruction, any attempt to characterize it would be much like applying a tar brush to a coal pile on a dark night. The conduct of the trade union movement is always public. It can never be anything else. Its conduct is the best answer to the ravings of organized greed, as manifested in the recent conventions of the organization over which Mr. John E. Edgerton presides in more or less pious dignity.

It is forgivable for any employer to misunderstand the fundamental difference betwetn the employment of union wage earners and non-union wage earners. It is forgivable for a misinformed employer to even go so far as to insist upon the employment of unorganized wage earners. If he is misinformed, he may some day become correctly informed. The unforgivable thing and the despicable thing is for an organization, formed purely in the interest of greedy reaction, to masquerade before the public as a pious brand of Christian brothers, seeking the moral uplift and the public welfare. A convention of the National Association of Manufacturers is in the main one of the most perfect manifestations extant of hypocrisy and undiluted bunk. The Congressional Mulhall N. A. M. investigation is not yet forgotten.

WHAT UNION MEANS IN PRACTICE.

By International Labor News Service.

While bricklayers in some of the larger cities of the United States are receiving from $10 to $12 a day, with time and a half for overtime, brick and clay workers in Sayreville, N. J., are striking to raise wages 20 per cent above the present scale of $3.04 to $3.70.

The lowest wages in the industry have been paid by the Sayre-Fisher Company of Sayreville, and for seventy-five years the workmen have submitted without protest to the low wages and the poor conditions under which they work.

Ten months ago the United Brick and Clay Workers' Local No. 391 was organized and 75 per cent of the employees in the union. When the increase in wages and an agreement between the union and the men demanded a 20 per cent firm for one year, it developed into a strike. Now the workmen are 100 per cent organized, and all 600 of them are waiting for the employers to listen to reason.

A willingness to increase wages 10 per cent indicated that the men might have increased their wages long ago merely by the act of organization. But the company would not go any farther toward the 20 per cent increase, in spite of the union's willingness to compromise with a 15 per cent increase.

The company has been short 300 men for some time because of its refusal to raise wages. They could run their plant at full capacity and make money by attracting a full force through a 20 per cent increase. They are not that kind of employers, however. They are the kind that are talking about the labor shortage and the need of bringing cheap labor into the United States from Europe. Such is life!

FILL IMMIGRATION WANTS.

President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has solved the immigration question. He suggests that immigrants be selected by the consular service, and when plant managers want labor—or imagine they want labor—they could apply to the consular service, who would fill their wants. The sceheme would be a delightful one in strike times.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

TRUST AGENTS PROVEN BOOTLEGGERS.

Convicted of bootlegging and graft, Clyde Hunter, ex-county prosecutor, and Lewis A. Barnes, ex-sheriff, of Gary, Ind., have been fined $1000 and costs and sentenced to one year in the Atlanta Penitentiary. They held office during the nation-wide steel strike, when private gunmen and city police shot into a crowd of Standard Steel Car Company strikers in Gary, killing four and wounding 20 others. Hunter made no attempt to prosecute the murderers and Sheriff Barnes permitted the gunmen to have the freedom of the city. It was common talk at that time that he steel trust and the Mellon banking interests, which controlled the company, controlled these recreant officials.

The murder cases have been dragging along ever since, and when Dwight M. Kinder succeeded Hunter it was hoped justice would be done. Kinder retained as his assistant, one Thomas, who served under the former prosecutor and who was decidedly friendly to Standard steel interests.

The rumors of scandal, graft and bootlegging in this city reached the ears of federal agents, who put out a drag net and caught 51 alleged violators of the federal liquor laws. All were indicted by the Federal Grand Jury. Five pleaded guilty, including Hunter, Barnes and Kinder. When they were sentenced to Atlanta and also fined $1000, the latter wept. His assistant, Thomas, has resigned.

The convictions have swept from county office every one who was in power when the strikers were murdered. Another effort will now be made to prosecute the gunmen.

ACTORS' EQUITY SHOP OPPOSED.

In their negotiations with the Producing Managers' Association the Actors' Equity Association is standing for recognition of the union shop, which they call "equity shop."

The actors' committee reports that the managers "assume that our only reason for wishing the 'equity shop,' is our conviction that without it we shall not be able to keep our membership up to its present numerical strength.

"This is indeed one, and a most potent reason for the 'equity shop,' but it is not the only reason. Another strong reason is the fact that we can not trust the Producing Managers' Association to take the trouble to see that their members live up to their agreements. They haven't done it in the past and we see no reason to believe that they will do it in the future."

In response to the managers' claim that they do not wish to decrease the present number of Equity Association members, the actors reply:

"It would be lovely if we could believe this, but if they have no desire to upbuild any opposition organization, why won't they agree that there shall be no other organization? And if they have no desire to see our present membership decrease, why will they not agree that our membership in their companies shall be kept at its present strength? They could easily do this if they wanted to, but they have refused to give us even this guarantee.

"If they will not back up their protestations of friendship to us, of what use are they?

WHIPPER'S TRIAL HALTED.

Attorneys for Higginbotham, whipping boss of the Putnam Lumber Company, who is charged with the death of Martin Tabert, took advantage of the Florida law which removes a judge from the trial if affidavits charging him with bias are filed. There is nothing to prevent the defense from repeating this objection to all of the judges in the State of Florida.

The State Legislature is in session, and efforts are being made to change this law.

LIFE IS ENDANGERED.

Reports by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad on its efficiencies are not indorsed by A. G. Peck, inspector, Interstate Commerce Commission, in his report on conditions at this railroad's Readville shops. It is shown that life is actually endangered by the railroad continuing its lockout of shopmen.

Inspector Pack calls attention to conditions that "lead to persons being seriously injured or killed."

"Our observation in the erecting shop disclosed several instances where inferior work was being performed and where work, which should have been performed, had been wilfully neglected," says the report. "Of four engines, which were on their wheels on the finishing track and were being painted, the main air reservoirs, two on each locomotive, had not been hammer tested, as evidenced by the absence of hammer marks and by the accumulation of grease and dirt on pipe fittings, supporting bolts and bands. After these instances had been directed to the attention of the officials in charge, it was found that an attempt had been made to hammer test two out of the eight reservoirs, but they had not been turned or taken down, and only a small portion had been hammer tested.

"We endeavored to impress upon officials in charge and employees doing this work that injury and death has frequently resulted from failure of main air reservoirs."

This statement by government officials, that the New Haven is jeopardizing lives of passengers, is ignored by the public press that has given much space to contrary claims of officials of the road.

The report quotes Donovan, general foreman boiler maker, who acknowledged that lives are endangered.

"They are pressing us for power—pressure is being brought on us and a lot of things are getting by," said Foreman Donovan. "It has been hell around here since July 1 (when the strike started). You can see for yourself. I don't have to tell you. I've got about 15 of my old men back. The other men on the erecting side never had any previous railroad experience and you can imagine what I am contending with. You have to watch them all the time."

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Germany: Relief for Ruhr Population—Members of the Association of Landowners of the Province of Brandenburg have voted to take into their homes 50,000 children from the territory occupied by the French.

Latvia: Strike—Krull machine factory workmen of Riga, after asking for a 200 per cent increase of wages, went on strike, making it probable that the factory will shut down entirely.

Poland: Unemployment—As a result of industrial expansion, unemployment in Poland showed a large decrease for 1922, the decrease during the year being from 218,368 to 75,262. The first quarter of 1923, however, shows a climb in unemployment figures up to 117,343, due principally to the seeasonal employment of February and March.

Spain: Strikes—Labor agitation in Lisbon, on account of demands of from 30 per cent to 50 per cent increase in workmen's compensation, culminated during the past month in strikes of the stevedores, bakers, metal workers, wood workers and carpenters. Delays to shipping and unloading, and scarcity of foodstuffs in the city markets were the principal difficulties affecting public interests on account of the strikes.

Sweden: Successful Arbitration—Arbitration in the building material industry has been successful and the laborers have gone back to work in all factories with the exception of one.

If you don't demand the union label it is equivalent to creating a job for a non-unionist.

LABOR PAPER BARRED.

The Labor Free Press, published in Pittsburgh, has been notified by the Kitanning Chamber of Commerce that its secret sanction committee has refused to permit the solicitation of subscribers in that burg.

Kittanning is located 40 miles northeast of Pittsburgh in a coal and brick section. The Labor Free Press is being supported by trade unionists and has accepted the challenge of these secret censors.

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NO COURT IS NEEDED.

"I want to say to the working women of the District of Columbia that they needn't accept any wage cuts. If they would stand together for a single day they would not need to suffer. If they would organize they would get not only the $16.50 a week, formerly guaranteed to them by law, but more."

This statement was made by Miss Rose Schneiderman, vice-president of the National Women's Trade Union League, at the closing session of a conference called by that body to consider the Supreme Court's decision against the District minimum wage law.

"This idea of always being a poor working girl is nonsense," continued Miss Schneiderman. "There is no reason why a working girl should be poor. Men bakers, for instance, who are organized, get good wages. Girls working in such a prosperous business as the candy industry receive a starvation wage because they are not organized."

American Federation of Labor Vice-President Woll, Miss Ethel Smith, legislative secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Florence Kelley, Consumers' League, were appointed to study "a program such as all groups may be able to promote, such study to be reported by the first of November, 1923, to each of the delegates to this conference, and to cover especially the legislative proposals which have been presented to this conference, as follows:

"Restriction of power of the Supreme Court of the United States. All proposed methods to be studied.

"Amendment of the Federal Constitution for the broad purpose of insuring protection of social legislation and the rights of labor.

"Amendment of the Federal Constitution which will give to the states and Congress the power to enact wage legislation.

"Minimum wage statutes to come within the limits of the Supreme Court decision."

The conference declared that when the court deprives women of a legal right to a living wage, "the public as well as the women workers themselves are confronted with conditions which call for fundamental correction."

"It is the sense of this conference, composed of representatives of 27 organizations, including the organized workers, the churches, organized women and groups representing various public interests, that earnest consideration be given to the significance of the movement of women workers to organize for their own protection through the establishment by collective agreement with employers of proper standards and conditions of employment. To this end we request the organizations here represented to give consideration to possible methods of co-operation with this movement."

DENOUNCES COURT USURPATION.

Senator E. F. Ladd of North Dakota, addressing the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night, denounced the usurpation by the United States Supreme Court of the right to override the will of Congress by declaring its acts unconstitutional, and predicted that an "aroused people" would shortly find means to curb the high tribunal.

The Senator is in San Francisco as a member of the party of Secretary of War John W. Weeks.

Interesting talks were also made by Congressman Zihlman of Maryland, who succeeded the late John I. Nolan as chairman of the Labor Commitee of the House of Representatives, and by Congressman Cyrenus Cole of Iowa.

In the Labor Day number of the Labor Clarion the speech of Senator Ladd will be published in full.

Practice what you preach. Consistently demand the union label on every purchase.

TELL WORKERS WHAT TO THINK.

In urging the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers to continue its anti-union policy, President Edgerton made this reference to workers:

"Let them get from us their ideals and standards of life rather than from those pseudo friends who exploit them through appeals to their ignorance, prejudice and baser passions."

How like a tinseled potentate this sounds!

What an assumption! What a superiority these anti-unionists affect!

They talk of liberty and freedom, but these are unknown ideals when they refer to workers.

It never enters their minds that the workers, as they, are entitled to their own ideals, aspirations and intellectual longings.

The worker, in the opinion of these anti-unionists, is but an automaton—if his "ignorance, prejudice and baser passions" are not aroused.

And to control this automaton it is necessary to set his wages, hours and working conditions—to control his life, to deny him association with other workers except as the employer dictates.

When the worker is unorganized, "ideals and standards of life" can be enforced on him that are satisfactory to "Us."

Where the worker is controlled by "Us," others do his thinking, not only in matters relating to industry, but in all things that even remotely affect his life.

Never resentful against injustice and social wrong, this worker, submissive and meek, is referred to by "Us" as the correct type of employee.

In short, the anti-union theory is more than stopping a group of workers from striking or haggling with them over wage increases.

Anti-unionism means control of the workers' lives. It means just what Mr. Edgerton tells his associates: "Let them get from us their ideals and standards of life."

The term "collective bargaining" has too often lost some of its deeper meanings to workers. But this is not true of employers.

The imposing feature of collective bargaining is not material gains, but the spiritual forces aroused in workers.

Anti-union employers—that is, those who shape anti-union policies—are thoroughly alive to these spiritual forces, which they would keep dormant by disorganizing the workers or by controlling them through company "unions."

When workers are united they can develop their own ideals and standards of life. They can not be harnessed to their tasks nor can their mentality be stupified.

To enslave men, control of their minds is necessary. When men are mentally free, it is impossible to enslave them physically.

This independence of the workers is feared by reaction, as it feared popular elections and free education when first proposed.

"Us" talks of the workers' ignorance, prejudice and baser passions," but these anti-unionists are themselves engulfed in the ignorance and prejudice of by-gone days.

To them, industry must ever be the same man-killing device. It must retain its deadly occupational diseases, its costly labor turnover, its unemployment and bread lines, its fatalities, its wastes and its insistence that workers are a commodity.

Men emphasize their incompetence and incapacity when they ignore these conditions and accuse others of "ignorance" and "prejudice."

The president of the National Association of Manufacturers has stated the anti-unionists' position in a nutshell. With unusual frankness he has clarified the question that is befuddled by those who will not tell the truth; who will not acknowledge that they, too, believe in the "democracy" of ancient Greece—that underlings are necessary to support the few—rather than in the democracy of Jefferson and Lincoln.

COURT ECHOES RAILROAD'S PLEA.

Governor Davis of Kansas asked the "can't-strike" court to inquire into the lockout of railroad shop men, and Judge McDermott, head of the court, handed him a report that sounds like a railroad manager's speech.

The judge was less interested in providing service for the public than pleading for the railroads. He assured the governor that "if shop men who left the Rock Island lines last July on strike wish to go back to work, they will have to go back as new men."

This song of the railroad managers has affected the judge, who is using his office to "square" the anti-union policy of railroads in Kansas.

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HOW A. F. OF L. OPERATES.

By Samuel Gompers

(In Labor Information)

Part 1.

It is the particular purpose of this issue of Labor Information to answer, in so far as space permits, a question that is asked frequently.

How much money does the American Federation spend, how is its revenue secured and how does the Federation operate?

The American Federation of Labor conducts all of its work on an income of 1 cent per member per month.

Thus for each member of an affiliated union there is paid into the American Federation of Labor treasury the sum of 12 cents per year.

Out of this income the American Federation of Labor pays its officers, pays its organizers, employs and pays its office staff, including its permanent legislative committee and does all of the work that is demanded and expected of it.

The permanent legislative committee has charge of all national legislation affecting the rights and interests of the working people and the people generally.

The 1 cent per member per month constitutes the income of the American Federation of Labor, except for initiation and charter fees, amounting to about $10,000 per year; sale of Supplies, amounting to less than $10,000 per year in the gross; and a varying surplus from publication of the American Federationist. This surplus for 1922 amounted to a little more than $16,000.

For the fiscal year ending April 30, 1922, the income for the American Federation of Labor from the per capita tax of 1 cent per member per month was $417,171.62. The general expenses of the American Federation of Labor, which means the expenses incurred by the Federation in purely Federation work, were $458,150.70.

The total income of the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1922, was $761,382.75.

The difference in total receipts between $417,171.62, derived from 1 cent per member per month income, and the total receipts of $761,382.75 is derived from a number of independent sources already enumerated, each of which is accounted for separately and none of which has to do with the American Federation of Labor's activity as such.

The American Federation of Labor, in addition, has a number of directly affiliated local unions which are not eligible to affiliation to any of the international unions. The American Federation of Labor serves as the international union for these directly affiliated local unions. For the year these local unions paid into the Federation treasury $46,815.16, but of this amount $32,815.24 went into a defense fund maintained for the benefit of these local unions. A considerable part of the balance went into supplies and for the official publication.

Thus, in the last financial report there was shown a total balance on hand in this fund of $198,794.68. Of this total amount $175,378.88 was in the defense fund for the directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions to be used only in payment of benefits in cases of strike or lockout involving members of such unions.

There was in the treasury of the American Federation of Labor for the work of the Federation a balance of only $23,415.80.

Part II Next Week.

FELLOW UNIONISTS
Down Asiatic Competition!
Patronize White Laundries Only!
ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

BLOC ANCESTRY.

By J. M. Baer, the Congressman-Cartoonist.

International Labor News Service.

Every time President Harding makes a speech he breaks a golf stick on the "blocs." Can it be possible that the President is unconscious of the fact that he is wielding the big stick for the most powerful bloc in the country—the Wall Street Bloc?

On his Western trip he will find that the farm-labor bloc is quite popular. That is, he will find this out if he talks to anybody but bankers. He will have to take a good supply of golf sticks along if he tries to put over the Western green the normalcy ball that he has been trying to put over on the Eastern links.

The other day the President tried to take a side swipe at the farm bloc, but, as usual, missed it a mile. He quoted from Alexander Hamilton, the father of the "third-party" movement of his day. He said that Hamilton warned us that "however such combinations or associations may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely themselves to usurp the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

Mr. Harding did not tell us that in addition to the fact that Hamilton was the third party agitator of his day he was also the father of the banking system. This banking system founded by Hamilton is the most vicious combination in the world. The bankers formed a bloc, they looted the country of its natural resources, they robbed innocent stockholders of the railroads, they have taken complete control of the government for selfish purposes. This banking group now controls the federal banking system and brought on the deflation that robbed the small business men, farmers and workers out of over thirty billion dollars. This deflation robbery took place mostly in the West, and now President Harding is going out to tell the people of the West that he does not believe in blocs! Bah!

The Old Guard is not afraid of the fact that the government is in control of a bloc or faction. It is afraid that its gang which now controls the government for its selfish ends is slipping and the government will be restored to the people. Westerners will not fall for Harding's bunk because they know he is a member of the Old Guard Bloc, which is the pliable tool of Wall Street.

Furthermore, the progressive people of the West are forming a bloc of their own, and if they get their bloc to working this will surely be a government of, by and for the people.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES.

The Cincinnati Typographical Union has accepted the proposal of newspaper publishers that rates be advanced to $51 a week for day work and $54 for night work. The hours will remain at seven and one-half, with time and one-half for overtime. The contract will continue for one year. Members of the union declare this is the second highest scale in the country.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY BILLS.

Last Tuesday afternoon the Governor held a hearing on the three employment agency bills that were passed by the Legislature and the employment agencies were represented by State Senator Lyon of Los Angeles, who has been attorney for them for some time, as well as being represented by a large number of those conducting agencies and their agents.

While nothing was said by the Governor as to what he proposed to do, his actions and conversation during the hearing would lead one to believe that he will not be averse to signing bills 84 and 85, which increase the powers of the Labor Commissioner, but that he is opposed to the one which limits the fees that may be charged. He has received a large number of communications from a great variety of interests asking him to sign all three of the bills and this, in connection with the fact that the bills received such good majorities in both houses of the Legislature, may induce him to sign all three of them.

DAIL TO ABOLISH LANDLORDS.

The government bill providing for abolition of the landlord system and the substitution of a peasant proprietorship was introduced in the Dail Eireann at Dublin this week.

The measure provides that all land shall be vested in land commissions. The present landlords, will be paid in 4¾ per cent stock or a flat rate of fifteen years in purchase of their property.

The tenants will pay 65 per cent of their present rate in the form of purchase annuities, the government to bridge the difference with a 10 per cent bonus.

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400,000 WORK FOR LIVING.

Out of San Francisco's total population, 400,000 work for a living, according to estimates of the Chamber of Commerce, based on figures received from the Federal Census Bureau.

How the rest "get by" does not appear, since that is not a subject that the Census Bureau concerns itself with.

Figures from the Bureau show that in all occupations 204,724 San Francisco men and 60,932 San Francisco women were gainfully employed in 1920. This total is 60 per cent of the total population over ten years of age.

With the same ratio, Mrs. L. C. Willems, director of the information department of the chamber, estimates the number of workers at the present time is close to 400,000.

Manufacturing and mechanical industries claim the largest group total with 71,009 men and 11,036 women, while extraction of minerals forms the smallest unit, 1224 men and five women. Other groups, and the number in each, follow:

	Men	Women
Trade	35,689	7,637
Clerical	20,370	17,352
Domestic and personal service	21,623	13,934
Transportation	24,398	2,310
Professional	11,534	8,476
Public service	15,255	115
Agricultural and animal industry	3,632	67

The figures reveal that while men outnumber women more than three to one in the total, in many groups women are nearly as numerous as men. This is most apparent in the clerical occupations, where women constitute 46 per cent of the total, and in the professional lines where 42.3 per cent of the positions are filled by women.

Further segregation shows that of the clerical workers men form the largest single group of clerks (not in stores) with 12,374. The largest number of women in this group are stenographers and typists, numbering 8,101.

In professional service technical engineers lead in the men's group, 2,304, while the teaching profession claims the largest number of women, 2,662. Trained nurses are a close second in this division, numbering 2,546.

The largest total in a single classification is 10,296, held by retail dealers; salesmen are second with 10,071 and machinists third with 6,489.

Among the women, 8,101 stenographers and typists compose the largest group; 4,843 are clerks (not in stores) and 4,151 are saleswomen.

To the total of 265,666 workers in all occupations living in San Francisco in 1920, the Information Bureau's statistician adds 33,700 daily commuters employed here, making a total of 309,366 gainfully employed in San Francisco in 1920.

INSURANCE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Insurance for unemployment is a possibility, according to J. D. Craig, official of a life insurance company, in a speech in New York City. He said unemployment is the one remaining life hazard outside the operation of insurance companies which were in a position to deal with it scientifically.

Among the conditions governing such risks, he said, would be a stipulation to the effect that an employee who was discharged for incompetency could not benefit; nor could an employee who voluntarily left his job.

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READ 'EM AND WEEP!

A Lullaby.

Former Vice-President Marshall expresses no very complimentary opinion of the nation's lawmakers when he describes the Congressional Record as "the sluiceway through which the fads, fancies, theories, ideas and plans of wise men, cranks and fools, personal and corporate, are run into the sea of oblivion." Yet the description has certain merits.—Chicago Daily News.

Gary-lous.

The report of the Committee on Immigration of the National Association of Manufacturers contains a fallacy, an omission and a misrepresentation of fact, all vital to the subject which it purports to discuss. The committee's report, of course, does not reveal what is to be done in bad times with the alien labor it wants to let in now. Were the manufacturers themselves, instead of the whole community, to be charged with the slack-time support of this much-wanted alien labor, it is to be suspected that they would be able to worry along without it.—Henry A. Wise Wood, in New York Times.

Another Surplus.

For the past year much has been heard of a labor shortage, following close on a winter of extensive unemployment.

There has been a growing conviction, however, that the shortage has been rather commonly exaggerated. The so-called shortage appears to have been the elimination of a readily accessible surplus rather than an actual scarcity, with the exception of a few trades and callings.—Industrial Commissioner Shientag of New York.

BY THE WAY.

A new and interesting immigration propaganda comes to light in Pittsburgh. A Hungarian language publication, Szabadsag, having offices in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Detroit, asks employers to join with it in its "untiring efforts to convince our lawmakers, our social leaders, the heads of our unions and the open-shop advocates, to unite in a concerted action to lift the bars against immigration."

So, it's "anybody's fight" and they'd like to have all join in the effort to open the doors for millions of immigrants. Listen to the logic used in the letter:

"No immigration, no laborer; no laborer, no work; no work, no production, and no production means starvation."

Now the only fault with that is that all production records are being broken right now without opening the door to the immigration flood.

This Hungarian language publication may fairly be said to be looking out for the prospective immigrant instead of for the immigrants of the past who are now in this country.

One of the things that would bring surest disaster is unlimited immigration. An immigration flood means waiting lines at factory gates; waiting lines mean reduced wages and reduced wages mean stagnation and depression.

Szabadsag is not even doing employers a real service, although many employers will rejoice in all immigration propaganda.

The "open shoppers" will be happy, but the unions have more wisdom and understanding.

The campaign will go on, in the effort to build up sentiment for the next Congress; for nothing can be done prior to that time.

It is up to labor, up to all intelligent persons, to spread the truth and to save American standards and America's future from this proposed onslaught.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

PETITION CONGRESS, OWNERS URGE.

President Smith of the New York Central lines has asked stockholders to write to Congressmen and Senators in opposition to any change in the transportation act. Other railroad managements are taking similar action, and it is intended to interest every stockholder in every railroad. The New York Central letter was sent to all roads as a pattern in case they care to duplicate it.

It is interesting to note that when organized labor resorts to this method, a howl is heard about "intimidating Congress."

STRIKERS FORBID VIOLENCE.

Determined that the act of any individual shall not discredit the union, striking boilermakers at a meeting at Martinez last night unanimously decided that any striker guilty of an infraction of the law will be turned over to officers by his own men.

Such was the announcement today of the strikers' committee, in the following statement:

"The men have agreed unanimously that no violence shall be tolerated or initiated by a member of the union. If any of our number initiates any violence or breaks any law, we will turn him over to the authorities ourselves."

The strike situation remains unchanged today, with boilermakers still picketing the plant of the Associated Oil Company.

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Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1923

And step by step, since time began,
I see the steady gain of man.

The contention of the organized workers has always been that an industry that cannot afford to pay a decent living wage to those engaged in it has no right to live and that if the public wants the product of any particular industry it ought to be willing to pay enough for it to enable the producers to live in decency. We are well aware that the sentiment will not appeal very strongly to the individual who thinks more of profits than of human beings but that does not alter the fairness of such a policy in the least.

That there is still work for the Immigration and Housing Commission to do in this State can be ascertained by anyone who will take a trip through the hay fields of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys at this season of the year. Hundreds of harvest hands will be found sleeping in shocks of hay because no means of shelter is provided for them. Haying is the hardest kind of work yet the men who do it are under the necessity of sleeping in the field instead of in a comfortable bed. We know, of course, that it is easy enough for one to say that they are used to it and therefore do not mind it. The truth is no one ever becomes so well acquainted with misery that they love it. This condition of affairs should be altered at the earliest possible time.

Judge Gary, as the head of a committee which had been directed to report on the feasibility of doing away with the twelve-hour day in the steel industry, returned a decision last week to the effect that it could not be done. The "investigation" was begun at the suggestion of the President of the United States that the twelve-hour day was wrong and should be discontinued. The Gary report serves notice upon the President and the people of this country that the officers of the Steel Trust think more of exorbitant profits than they do of the human beings who pile up wealth for them. No wonder Gary wants the bars to immigration broken down. He needs a constant supply of cheap and servile labor in order to continue the inhuman conditions that are maintained by his company. He is entertaining a forlorn hope, however, in this connection because the people of this country have very definitely notified Congress that they want more rigid restriction rather than freer immigration.

No More Immigration

Beware of immigration propaganda. It is on the way and much more is coming.

Information in possession of this newspaper leaves no doubt that a tremendous immigration propaganda is being prepared with the backing of powerful financial forces.

This newspaper, in co-operation with the other bona fide trade union newspapers, members of the International Labor Press of America and members of the International Labor News Service, intends to fight this propaganda in the interests of American labor, American industry, American standards, American citizenship, and American institutions.

Bluntly, the only reason for letting up on immigration restriction is blind selfishness.

Some corporations want "cheap labor" and they don't care how they get it or what it costs the country.

America can't let down the bars without paying a price—and the price may be terrific.

It will be paid in unemployment, in the spread of the desperation that grows out of European poverty and European poverty-created movements. It will be paid in lowered standards of living, in consequent lower purchasing power; and thus in depression, unemployment and hard times.

Is it more desirable that our standards of living crumble, than that we cease to gather unto us the unfit of all the earth? In the end we pay dearly for cheap labor. Surely the pleas of those who profit by immigrant traffic, for the lowering of restrictions, must not be supported by sentimentalists who, while upholding one merely pleasant tradition, shatter others that are vital.

We don't want that, and if fighting can prevent it, we purpose to prevent it.

Immigration restriction must be permanent. No other policy is safe, sound or justified. Why must we be ever apologizing for what little sanity we exhibit on this question? And how, if we are alive to our own interests, can we hope that we shall lose that sanity? Conditions will not change. We shall not be better fitted ten years from now nor fifty years from now to assimilate those from Southern and Eastern Europe. On the contrary, owing to the increasing density of population, we shall suffer more then from their presence than we do now. Safety demands that a permanent policy of severe restriction be adopted.

"American intelligence is declining and will proceed with an accelerating rate as the racial admixture becomes more extensive," says Professor Brigham of Princeton University in his new book, "A Study of American Intelligence."

Employers whose only interest is cheap labor in order that they may pile up profits are not interested in the standard of American life or the level of American intelligence. They are too selfish to give thought to such questions, and for that reason are in favor of lowering the bars to immigration and will put up a stiff fight before the next Congress to accomplish their purpose. If the people who are interested in this country and its progress do not become active on the other side, the greedmongers may win a victory that will be disastrous to the Nation as a whole.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

During periods of depression reaction always gets a foothold that requires vigorous efforts on the part of the progressives to dislodge it. It gets a grip on things because when times are bad people are less vigilant in matters that do not immediately and directly concern their welfare, and unfortunately many place governmental affairs in that category.

Two hundred thousand accidents to the eyes of workmen occur in industry each year. Much has been accomplished in the United States toward the alleviation of the eye accident problem in industry, but all this is only a beginning, says a report of the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness. Forces to be utilized for further progress are legislation, education and actual accident prevention service to industry. Goggles are not the solution, says the report. They are a handicap. Eliminate the hazard itself by changing the processes of manufacture, by redesigning machines and tools, or by guarding machines and tools at the source of accidents, usually the point of operation. Correct defective vision of the individual worker and consider the visual requirements of the work he is to do. All this is good business, says the report.

Agitation against the indefensible price of sugar —especially the compaign being waged by women—is helping to exonerate the grocer from any part in the orgy of profiteering that has already taken nearly $100,000,000 from the pockets of consumers. Housewives are learning through their investigations and the information that is coming to them that the sugar barons give the grocer and small dealer very little margin of profit in selling their wares. The proceeds of the "gouge" go almost wholly to the sugar barons. The women of the country are learning that the duty on sugar accounts for about 2.07 cents of the average price of 10 cents a pound, for which it is selling in the groceries. The retailer is not to blame for the tariff nor for the pyramiding of the duty by the refiners, brokers, and wholesalers. For the most part the retail grocer sells his sugar practically at cost when the time he spends and the bags and twine he uses in wrapping it are taken into account. All the millions that have been plundered from the American people since last February have gone to the sugar barons, for whom the tariff was enacted. They haven't divided the spoils with any one else.

Secretary Mellon is planning to borrow 400 million dollars to replace "certain war time bond issues." The new issue is to pay four and three-quarters per cent interest and is to be tax exempt. Knowing that you shovel shauffeurs don't know a blooming thing about high or low financing let me explain the steal—I mean deal. You bought $100 4 per cent Liberty Bond for $100. Then you sold that bond for $80.00 throwing the coupons in for good measure. Now the fellow who bought your $100 4 per cent bond for $80.00 will exchange it for a $100 4¾ per cent bond that is tax exempt. You pay the taxes to pay off the bond and the interest on the bond and the taxes to keep up the government while the other fellow clips the coupons and does the exempting. After awhile when our government (heavy on the "our") gets hard up again it can exchange the 4¾ per cent bond issue for a 5¾ bond issue and keep this up until the war debt is all paid. The only way for you fellows to beat this game is by living off the interest on the moratorium of your grocery bill. When that fails, exempt yourself from living and let Mellon worry where he is going to borrow the money to pay the debt on the war debt we owe the tax exempters.—Illinois Miner.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I'm coming round to collect a little bill from your dad. What's the best time to see him?"

"Just before ma sees him."

Her—Was you ever pinched for going too fast?

Him—No, but I've been slapped.—The Times of Cuba.

He—Does the moon affect the tide?

She—No, only the untied.—Michigan Gargoyle.

Wife—Do you know that you haven't kissed me for six weeks?

Prof. (who is absent-minded)—Good heavens, who have I been kissing then?—Wisconsin Octopus.

Kind Friend—I'll give you a penny for a kiss, Elizabeth.

Bright Kid—No, thank you! I can earn more takin' cod-liver oil.—Life.

"Butchers.—Wanted, man . . . must be able to cut up and serve a customer."—Ad. in Daily Chronicle (London).

"I don't see where we can put up this lecturer for the night."

"Don't worry—he always brings his own bunk." —Tiger.

He—Can I call you by your first name?

She—Yes, if I can call myself by your last name!—London Mail.

As they took their seats in the box at the theatre, the doctor asked his wife: "Did you notice that lovely girl in the pretty fur cloak waiting in the lobby?"

"What," she replied, "that fussy thing with the false puffs, painted face, gold-stuffed teeth, imitation mink fur and torn gloves? No, I didn't notice her. Why?"—Medical Quip.

She—You boob, why did you get up and leave the theatre when it was announced that Miss Earsplit would sing "Tomorrow?"

He—You don't think I was fool enough to wait there all night, do you?—Yellow Jacket.

They were just leaving the first tee, when a heavily built man, holding a handful of perfectos, approached his caddie, and said:

"Do you smoke, sonny "

"Yes, sir," said the boy eagerly, noting the cigars.

"Guess, I'll carry them myself, then," said the man, walking away.—Judge.

"So you asked Geraldine to marry you?" asked a man of the other.

"Yes, but I didn't have any luck," replied his friend. "She asked me if I had any prospects."

"Why didn't you tell her about your rich uncle?"

"I did, hang it all! Geraldine's my aunt now."—Boston Post.

A youngster visiting his indulgent aunt partook heartily of cake and preserves. When asked if he hadn't had all that was good for him, he replied that he didn't know.

"But what do you think?"

"Ain't any use thinkin'."

"Well, you're a funny boy," said his aunt. "When will you know "

"In half an hour."

"And how will you know?"

"Well, that's easy. If I ain't sick in half an hour, I'll be sorry I didn't take more; and if I'm sick I'll be sorry I took so much. That's the only way to tell that I know of."—Boston Transcript.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE TOILER'S FLOWER AND SONG.

One morn I saw him go with lengthened stride
Across the bare brown fields, and watched him trace
The broad, dark furrows with his plow, his face
The while aglow with health and conscious pride.
For him no floweret grew on either side
The way, no robin poured her sweet heart's tide
Of song; yet still across the fields his pace
He kept unconscious of the things denied.
"Ah me!" I said, "with naught of song from sun
To sun, nor glimpse of flower, his heart is dead
To all this earth a toiling soil may yield."
But when at eve, his weary labors done,
I saw him kiss his blue-eyed babe, I said,
"This is the bud and bird he sees afield."

—W. P. Steinhaeuser, in Forbes Magazine.

MY WORK—MY BLESSING.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room,
Let me but find it in my heart to say
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work, my blessing, not my doom,
Of all who live I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."
Then shall I see it not too great nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest—
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

NO VIRTUE IN GARYISM.

"A one-man policy is generally autocratic or paternalistic; progress in labor relations does not lie in this direction."

The above rejection of Garyism comes from a committee representing the National Economic League that investigated this question: "Should there be active participation by employees or representatives of employees in all problems of management affecting the worker?" The question was answered "yes" by 78 per cent of the 700 members of the council who voted.

The committee presents conclusions that any trade unionist knows—that workers want a voice in that portion of management that directly affects them, and that they are not interested in other phases of the business.

The committee says it finds no indication that employees generally desire arbitrary control, are interested in assuming the responsibilities of ownership or could exercise such control efficiently without long experience and training in management.

"Your committee believes that employees should have a voice in any question of management affecting their interest and welfare; that they should be consulted on all questions related to adjustment of conditions under which they work. This refers to working conditions, wages, hours of labor, discipline, safety and the like."

"Present standards," says the committee, "must be more equitable from the point of view of the wage earner, the employer and the community. Heretofore standards have been arbitrary."

After reviewing the difficulty of getting the human element to permeate large establishments, the report says:

"Full co-operation from all in an enterprise comes from mutual exchange of ideas and free expression of personality among those employed. A one-man policy is generally autocratic or paternalistic; progress in labor relations does not lie in this direction."

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Mills College of Oakland recently conferred the degree of Master of Arts on Mr. John Henry Nash in recognition of his splendid craftsmanship, reflecting honors on the entire printing fraternity. On Friday evening, May 25th, members of the Bay Cities Club of Printing House Craftsmen, business associates and some kindred spirits tendered a dinner to Mr. Nash at the Cafe Gianduja.

By a fortunate coincidence, on the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Nash received a telegram from Scribner Bros. requesting him to issue from his press Robert Louis Stevenson's classic, "The Silverado Squatters"—the first time in the history of American bookmaking that a great publishing house has given recognition to the master craft of a typographical artist whose fame has become world-wide.

Toastmaster H. J. Griffiths of the American Engraving Company in his opening remarks extolled the genius and unique personality of the guest of the evening and stated that 98 per cent of Mr. Nash's success was due to his typography and painstaking care in the minutiae of bookmaking, and the other 2 per cent could be allotted to the paper, presswork, ink, binder and engraver. Concurring responses to the remarks of the toastmaster were made by the following: Thomas Beatty and William Eveleth, on behalf of the pressmen; John Kitchen, Jr., and Timothy O'Leary, representing the bookbinders; Haywood Hunt and the Grabhorns, for the craftsmen, and Joseph Faunt LeRoy, second vice-president-elect of Typographical Union No. 21, foreman for Mr. Nash. The local bibliognost and advertising man, Mr. Gardner, read the words Dr. Reinhardt spoke in conferring the degree:

"John Henry Nash, printer and bookmaker, collector of rare volumes; follower in the footsteps of Gutenberg and Caxton; founder of a press in San Francisco as famous in London as are the presses of Morris and Cobden-Sanderson in our Western land; establisher upon the Pacific Coast of the art without which education in a democracy would be impossible, and which preserves the best of human thought in forms of imperishable beauty."

"The Clubman," writing for the Oakland Post-Enquirer of May 19, commenting on the honor conferred on Mr. Nash by Mills College, said:

"Speaking of commencement at Mills, it was signalized this year by the conferring of an honorary degree of Master of Arts on John Henry Nash, the San Francisco printer.

"Does Dr. Aurelia Reinhardt know, I wonder, how many of her friends and Nash's were made happy by that act of courtesy? I can only say this, that many are surprised that the University of California did not 'beat her to it.'

"It is a pleasure to set down the words Dr. Reinhardt spoke in conferring the degree. * * *

"It is not within my knowledge that any modern printer has been honored thus. The propriety of the honor in Nash's case is unquestionable."

Harry Walters, old-time Bulletin composing room employee, who has been connected with the Stockton Independent for the last two years, returned to his home in the Slough City last week, after a few days' visit in San Francisco. Harry attended the May meeting of No. 21, which gave him an opportunity to greet many of his printer friends.

William T. ("Billy") Hearst, addressing a San Francisco correspondent from Los Angeles, says, among other things:

"I have regained my health to the extent that I can work a few days each week without doing myself any harm. * * * It is almost two and a half years since I have done any work, and naturally I am anxious to get back in harness again. However, I do not intend to stay at the printing business for any definite period. I am going to the University of Southern California, and hope that, after a few years, I will be able to connect up with some business other than printing—one that will be better for my somewhat impaired health.

"Since coming here I have met a number of the boys who worked in San Francisco at one time or another. Work here is plentiful; as a matter of fact, I am told that never in the history of the city has work been so good. Kindly remember me to all my San Francisco friends and associates."

Harry Johnston of the Bulletin Chapel and Mrs. Johnston left the middle of last week for an extended automobile tour through the West and Middle West. They expect to go as far east as Kansas City, Mo. They were accompanied as far as Los Angeles by Mr. and Mrs. James S. Golden.

Guy Hazeltine and Wallace C. Shields are the most recent of No. 21's members to return from their residence at the Home in Colorado Springs. Both are much improved in health. Hazeltine had grown to such proportions during his absence that he was not recognized by some of his most intimate friends, who seriously object to the proposition to narrow Market street's sidewalks as long as he insists on traversing them.

Friends of James R. Martin, many of them San Franciscans, are congratulating him upon his election as president of Boston Mailers' Union No. 1. Martin formerly was a resident of this city, where he worked in the mailrooms of nearly all the daily papers. He is now employed on the Boston Daily Globe. Mr. Martin is a young man of much executive ability, and it is unhesitatingly predicted that Boston Union No. 1 will enjoy an era of prosperity and success under his administration.

The election of Mrs. Alice Hawkes-Bernett as reading clerk last week marks her twenty-fifth term in that important office and speaks volumes for the manner in which she has served the union during a quarter of a century.

IRON MOLDERS GAIN.

At Rochester, N. Y., Iron Molders' Union No. 11 has advanced wages $1 a day through mediation. More than 600 workers are benefited.

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259 to 273 Post St. near Stockton San Francisco.

A Bargain Furniture, Rug and Carpet Store all year round, where your credit goes as far as your cash, and your word is good for credit.

Compare our prices with others. We will be satisfied with the result.

We welcome you whether you are buying or "just looking." Give us a chance to prove it.

Buy for less in the Mission

SAVE MONEY

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Member Federal Reserve System and Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.
DECEMBER 30th, 1922

Assets	$80,671,392.53
Deposits	76,921,392.53
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,750,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	400,613.61

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4¼) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31st, 1922.

INTEREST WILL HEREAFTER BE COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY INSTEAD OF SEMI-ANNUALLY AS HERETOFORE.

THE KANSAS COURT.

Owing to the popular interest in the nature and operations of the industrial court law of Kansas an account of the law and its workings through the period that it has been in effect has been published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin No. 322.

The report gives the text of the law, which was passed in 1920, a synopsis of the cases filed on the industrial side of the court during 1920 and 1921 showing the methods and principles adopted by the court in its various actions, and an account of the legal proceedings arising in connection with the attendance of witnesses before the court and other activities of the court. A resume is also given of the annual reports which have been published and a bibliography of books and articles relating to the court is appended. The bulletin is based only on official data and presents no other viewpoint or comment than that of the body under consideration or of the courts discussing it.

BLEATS HIS ANARCHY.

Captain Robert Dollar, vessel owner, rabid anti-unionist and patron of Chinese coolies, told the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers how he and other San Francisco business men smashed a water-front strike five years ago.

The captain said he made it possible to raise $1,000,000 in ten minutes to fight the strike, and that when violence occurred he and other business men notified the district attorney: "If something isn't done about this tomorrow evening you are going to be strung up to a telegraph pole."

Captain Dollar is well-known on the Pacific Coast as an open violator of the seamen's law, and as an employer of Chinese coolie labor. When the world war started he was operating his vessels under the British flag. Rumors of German submarines along the Pacific Coast were heard and the doughty captain dropped the British flag and put his vessels under the protection of the Stars and Stripes.

EMPLOYERS DON'T THINK.

John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is liable to be court-martialed for telling tales out of school.

In his annual address to the Manufacturers' Association he said one of the greatest obstacles of American industry are those employers who "hire a good lawyer to think for them."

This situation now exists in the coal industry, where attorneys are issuing proclamations to the United States Coal Commission in the name of the coal owners.

President Edgerton's charge is more severe than any statement trade unionists ever made. The organized workers believe the greatest reflection that can be made on a person is to say he does not think.

The union label helps to encourage to inspire and to uplift.

LOCKED-OUT BAKERS.

Organized bakery workers are making effective resistance to the Ward Baking Company's efforts to establish anti-union conditions in their several plants throughout the United States.

This concern is the largest bread trust in the country. It has aimed a blow at the heart of unionism by refusing to deal collectively with its bakery workers. No anti-unionism could be more pronounced, for with individual bargaining every element of trade unionism disappears.

The Bread Trust would establish Garyism in the food industry. That the bakery workers are aware of this is shown by their response to Ward's anti-union declaration.

The trade union movement is rallying to the bakers' cause and independent bakers are profiting by the Ward lockout and are securing the business of the trust.

The bakery workers are stripping the question down to fundamentals by showing that the Bread Trust wants anti-union conditions through its demand that it be permitted to bargain with individual workers.

PLEAD FOR THUG'S RELEASE.

The Citizens' Alliance of St. Paul is making a pussyfoot campaign to secure the release of Fred A. Hurst, gun man, who is serving a sentence in the state penitentiary for an assault two years ago on a high-school principal in St. Paul. The thug mistook his victim for John Klaus, organizer of the Typographical Union.

It is stated that the Citizens' Alliance is paying Hurst $100 a week that he received when beating up citizens.

Hurst was tried and sentenced in District Judge Catlin's Court. That jurist was defeated at the next election, and now a semi-official spokesman for the Citizens' Alliance makes this statement:

"In spite of the fact that notice was served on him to lay off the guilty party, he (Judge Catlin) did exactly what his conscience told him to do—and thereby lost some votes."

SOL SONTHEIMER IS DEAD.

Sol Sontheimer, well-known member of the Cigarmakers' Union, died in a hospital in Hartford, Conn., after a lengthy illness. He was 64 years old.

Deceased served as representative of the American Federation of Labor and of the Cigarmakers' International Union. He was active in the local and state movements. He came to Hartford from Cleveland, where he served as president of that central body.

FOOD PRICES GO UP.

Food prices increased 1 per cent in April, 1923, as compared with the previous month, reports the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Andy carried the mail to a neighboring village in a small one-seated wagon. One day, there having been a death on his route, he was bringing the casket for the burial, and also had a lady passenger. There was no place to accommodate her except the top of the casket; so Andy started out with his passenger seated thereon. Before long he was hailed by a man with:

"Hi, there, Andy! The corpse is out!"—Everybody's Magazine.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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The wise man keeps part of his money in a reliable savings bank. If you are making money now why not put aside something for a rainy day?
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U. S. ARMY SHOES
We have just bought a tremendous stock of Army Munson last shoes to be sold to the public direct. These shoes are 100% solid leather with heavy double soles sewed and nailed. The uppers are of heavy tan chrome leather with bellows tongue, thereby making them waterproof. These shoes are selling very fast and we advise you to order at once to insure your order being filled.
The sizes are 6 to 11, all widths. Price, $2.75. Pay postman on receipt of goods or send money order. Money refunded if shoes are not satisfactory.
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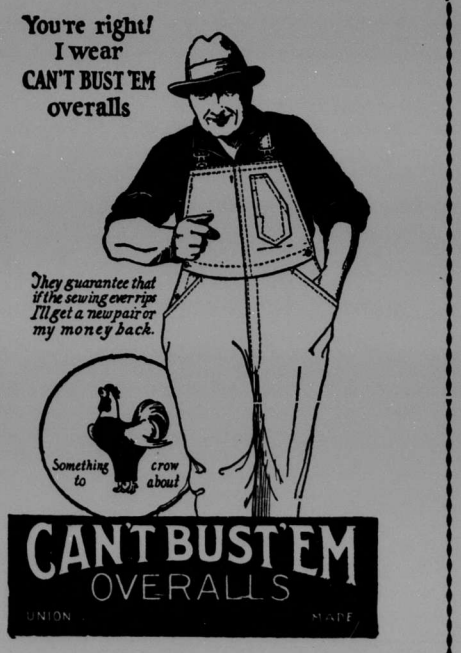

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of May 25, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by Vice-President Wm. P. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Printing Pressmen—Eugene Chase, Stephen Kane, Mrs. Blanche Sullivan, B. G. Donohue, Art Maehl, John A. Gaffigan. Mailers No. 18—John Teel, George Wyatt. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Wm. F. Benedict, Assistant Secretary to the Mayor, acknowledging receipt of Council's resolutions relative to motion pictures in the schools and the proper protection for the children. From Journeymen Tailors' Union, in opposition to the anti-picketing campaign fund. Also from Coopers and Stove Mounters No. 62, on the same matter. From the Allied Printing Trades Council with reference to several unfair rubber companies. From the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, Los Angeles, requesting a demand for their label.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Twin City Building Trades Council, requesting all building trades mechanics to stay away from Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Referred to Lithographers—From State Brewers' Assn., California Prune Growers' Assn. and Lewis Packing Company, with reference to the union label on their printing.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions introduced by John A. O'Connell, relative to the annual making of the budget for the city departments and requesting the Council to investigate the subject-matter and to prepare drafts of amendments to the city charter.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, The annual making of the budget for the city departments of schools, health and public works demonstrates the lack of proper control and placing of responsibility for inadequate salaries of temporary and lower-paid employees, evasion of civil service and other charter provisions affecting the employees of the said departments, for which appropriations are made in lump sums, without specific directions or itemizing of moneys for disbursement; and

Whereas, Such evils can be eradicated and remedied only by means of proper amendments to the city charter, imposing necessary control and proper principles in administration of the financial affairs of the said departments; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council be and is hereby instructed to investigate the subject-matter and to prepare drafts of amendments to the city charter, to provide for proper control of the budgets and salary provisions of the Departments of Schools, Health and Public Works, and to place responsibility and proper penalties upon city officials evading or acting in violation of such provisions.

Communication from the Central Labor Council of Alameda County, relative to a Pageant of Progress, to be held June 26th, on Lake Merritt, and requesting that Brother Roberts be granted the privilege of the floor to explain same. Moved that Brother Roberts be invited to address the Council next Friday evening, 8:30 p. m.; motion carried.

Communication from the California Co-operative Company, with reference to the disposal of assets and that each stockholder would receive the sum of $30.00, but on account of legal requirements it would take about eight months to settle same. Organizations and delegates requested to take notice.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Grocery Clerks' Union and Mr. John Jachens, your committee laid same over for one week to enable parties concerned to adjust differences. Committee from Lithographers' Union appeared before your committee, relative to the lockout of their members by the Union Lithographic Company. The matter was referred to the officers of the Council for the purpose of bringing about a conference with a view of settling the differences. Recommended the indorsement of the wage scale of the Stable Employees' Union, subject to the approval of its International Union. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers—Situation regarding new wage scale unchanged; will meet next Friday with employers. Butchers—Are making progress in organizing North Beach district. Waitresses—Union house card now in the California Cafe on Powell street. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for the button of the Clerk; Piggly-Wiggly still unfair.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Council was addressed by United States Senator Edwin F. Ladd of North Dakota, Congressman Frederick N. Zihlman of Maryland, and Congressman Cyrenas Cole of Iowa, on national questions of the day.

Receipts—$363.91. **Expenses**—$198.91.

Council adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

MINUTES OF LADIES' AUXILIARY.

The meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the San Francisco Label Section was called to order at 8:30 p. m. May 15th, in Progress Hall, Labor Temple, by President Sister Minnie Desepte.

Roll Call—All officers were present except Sister Fosen (who was excused on account of being out of town), Ruth Baller and Mrs. Coakley.

Minutes of previous meeting held over on account of delay of going to print.

Communications—From the Bureau of Health Service, Building Trades Council, and a card from Sister Fosen; same were read and filed.

Committees—Sister Desepte reported in regards to label agitation. Social Committee reports that our Bunco Party would be held in the meeting hall after adjjournment and the refreshments would be served in the small banquet hall down stairs. Prizes were donated by Sisters Donovan, Mullane and Desepte.

New Business—A motion was made and seconded that beginning June 1, 1923, the Auxiliary charge twenty-five cents per month dues; carried. A committee was appointed to gather data on due books and report to the next meeting. A motion was made and seconded that after the social to be held the 5th of June, that socials be held every other month for a while; carried. President Sister Desepte agreed that in case Secretary Sister Fosen was still out of town by the time notices should be sent to the members, she would do the work.

Receipts—On Whist Game, $8.00; on Mysterious Package, $4.45; total, $12.45.

The meeting adjourned at 10:20 p. m. to meet on Tuesday, June 5th, when all members are requested to come and also bring their friends to enjoy a social evening at which Bunco will be played with prizes and refreshments; score cards, 25 cents.

Fraternally submitted,
HATTIE MULLANE, Secretary pro tem.

IS LABOR SCARCE?

Shipping Board officials who are recruiting a crew of 1100 for the Leviathan, the world's largest vessel, now in dry dock in Boston, have received 20,000 applications from all parts of the country.

Start an individual campaign for the union label, card and button.

DRIVE AMERICANS OUT.

Writing in a New York newspaper, Henry A. Wise Wood, inventor of printing machinery, challenges the plea of the National Association of manufacturers for more immigrants to do the rougher tasks that Americans now refuse. Mr. Wood says:

"The American has shown aversion to the 'rougher tasks' only where these were performed by the foreigner with whom he does not care to associate, and upon whose lower pay he can not subsist. One need only go upon the farms and cattle ranges of the country and into the smaller villages where foreign labor has not yet penetrated, to find robust natives contentedly performing the rougher tasks of agriculture and industry.

"The truth of the mater is that into whatever walk of industrial life the foreigner has come his lesser living needs have driven out the American.

"The committee's report broadly charges the shortage of labor to the absence of immigration. It does not reveal the fact that the most keenly felt shortage of labor is in those highly skilled trades that are always beyond the immigrant; nor the other fact that the so-called shortage of rough labor is local and not general; that it is a matter of maldistribution and of pay.

"The committee's report, of course, does not reveal what is to be done in bad times with the alien labor it wants let in now.

"Were the manufacturers themselves, instead of the whole community, to be charged with the slack-time support of this much-wanted alien labor, it is to be suspected that they would be able to worry along without it."

HUGE OIL PROFITS.

The 60,000 stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are faring very well, thank you.

Profits for 1922 were $46,242,436, after setting aside substantial amounts for depreciation and paying all expenses, Federal taxes and preferred dividends. These profits compare with $33,845,930 the previous year.

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AMERICAN PLAN BASIS OF SUIT.

Alleging conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, United States Attorney John T. Williams last Friday began action in the Federal Court against the Builders' Exchange and Industral Association of San Francisco and forty-nine other defendants, firms and individuals for attempting to establish the so-called "American plan" in San Francisco.

Coincidentally with the filing of the complaint Federal Judge Van Fleet issued a temporary injunction, returnable June 11, to prevent continuance of the firms and individuals named in the complaint in the so-called conspiracy until such time as the Federal Court may rule upon the facts to be presented to it for consideration.

Among those named with the Builders' Exchange and the Industrial Association as defendants are the California Industrial Association of Santa Clara County, the Builders' Exchange of San Jose, the Master Plumbers' Association, and George H. Tay Company.

William Simmonds & Co., Pacific Portland Cement Company, Henry Cowell Lime and Cement Company, Santa Cruz Portland Cement Company, Tacoma and Roche Harbor Lime and Cement Company, United States Gypsum Company, J. S. Guerin & Co., Holmes Lime and Cement Company, Nephi Plaster and Manufacturing Company, Gladding, McBean & Co., McNear Brick Company, Western Lime & Cement Company, Otis Elevator Company, P. E. O'Hair Company, W. P. Fuller & Co., Bass-Hueter Paint Company, Wolverine Brass Works, Dalziel Moller Company, Crane Company, Inc., Grinnell Company of the Pacific, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company Corporations, William H. George, Emil Hogberg, Joseph E. Keenan, J. D. McGilvray, R. J. H. Forbes, Alex. Mennie, T. G. Berg, James H. Pinkerton, Charles W. Gompertz, D. J. Sullivan, George T. Bowen, George R. Perkins, Marion D. Cohn, J. J. Neal, D. B. Farquharson, C. S. Allred, John Viller, Lawrence E. Crawford, William P. Goss, John Doe Furman and Athol McBean.

Dissolution of the associations named is asked in the action on the ground that they are combinations in restraint of trade, as comprehended under the terms of the Sherman Act. The complaint charges an alleged conspiracy on the part of the defendants with the use of coercion, collusive bidding in the furnishing of building materials, the use of threats, intimidation, wage fixing of an arbitrary nature and the invocation of banks and trust companies in a general program of labor and construction control. The action was filed by United States Attorney John T. Williams, with his assistants, Grove Johnson Fink, James Raleigh Kelly and Henry Anderson Guiler.

The specific charges in the complaint are that the defendants refused to sell to persons not employing at least 50 per cent of skilled and unskilled laborers on buildings and that all members of any labor union be bound to carry out the American plan, so-called.

The petition for the injunction asks that the defendants be prohibited from determining who shall and who shall not engage in the sale of building materials or in building operations. Also that they be prohibited from "coercing, intimidating and preventing by threats" any person from engaging in the building business; from fixing wages; designating who shall and who shall not be employed; maintaining "green lists," so-called, commonly known as "black lists," containing names of persons who have refused to join the alleged conspiracy.

The defendants are sought to be enjoined from coercing others from resorting to redress through the courts of the state or the United States, by threats of fighting and delaying for long periods any suit or suit that might be brought against them.

The complaint also asks that the defendants be prohibited from agreeing with banks to intimidate others to become members of the conspiracy on threat of refusing loans to other persons who are engaged in the building business.

The complaint charges, in resume, that the defendants "are continuing and threatening to continue" to engage in a cospiracy to restrain trade and commerce in building materials among the several states of the United States and with foreign nations, in violation of the act of July 2, 1890. The temporary injunction granted by Judge Van Fleet restrains them from carrying out this intention and orders departure from all of the alleged violations above named.

POSTURE IN WOMEN'S WORK.

The effect on the physique and on the health of industrial workers of the monotonous and rapid repetition hour after hour and month after month of movements in themselves light and simple has recently begun to challenge the attention of the medical profession. Especially has it done this since this work, so characteristic of modern industry, has been more and more monopolized, usually on a piece basis, by women whose deftness and swiftness have enabled them to take possession of occupations which did not require much muscular strength.

So far, although conclusive proof is lacking, the weight of opinion seems to be that serious injury may be caused by any work, the performance of which requires cramped, constrained or awkward posture. Less general and less positive is the opinion as to the effect of the work on the nervous systems, especially in women.

Work that requires bent shoulders and dropping of the head compresses the chest and interferes with the breathing, and this alone leads to many ills. It also forces the ribs and all that they inclose down upon the abdomen and tends to displace its organs. Among other results this pressure causes a "folding in" of the wall of the abdomen along the belt line and the partial stoppage of material moving through the intestines, and this leads to constipation, diarrhea, nervousness, abnormal fatigue and headaches.

Work that requires a sideway "slouch" crowds the ribs between a low shoulder and a high hip on one side and expands them on the other side, interfering with the breathing and paving the way for tuberculosis. In girls and women this slouch also tends to displace other important organs.

Such results may be prevented or lessened by change of work; for instance, a change from work that requires stooping forward to work that requires reaching upward, or that requires a sideways slouch, or that requires no particular attitude. Such a change naturally involves a loss in speed, which for a time may cause serious money loss to a piece worker; but, especially in young girls, it will help to prevent ill health and possibly deformity.

Proper chairs are also helpful. For instance, as sitting all day at one's work is probably nearly as bad as standing all day, a combination of chair and desk (or work bench) whose relative heights would permit one to work with equal ease whether standing or sitting may be advantageous. Many types of "proper" chairs have been designed; but, naturally, few or none of them seems to be fitted to all types of work. Certain factors seem, however, to be advisable in all chairs.

All chairs, for instance, that are too high to permit the occupant's feet to rest firmly on the floor, should be provided with a foot rest that would prevent the lower part of the legs from dangling and the upper part (thighs) from pressing against the edge of the chair; practically, this means that women should not be called upon to use chairs built for men. Rests for the back are also extremely helpful in lessening fatigue.

That the constant repetition of a movement does in time affect the nervous system is more than probable, but how importantly it affects it has not been established. Anderson, for instance, states that girl after girl in a cigarette packing factory was found when off duty to be constantly repeating the motions she made while at work; and insists that such tendencies should be investigated.

The best preventives so far suggested seem to be the daily utilization of the forenoon and afternoon rest periods now in vogue in most factories either in complete rest or in exercising muscles not used in working time. When combined with periodic changes in occupation that call for changes in the muscles used, such utilization should give effective help in preventing serious troubles.

For further information write to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C., for Reprint 779: Posture of children. No charge.

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MUST NOTIFY THE STATE.

The State Supreme Court has upheld the Colorado "can't strike" provision which makes it illegal for any one to urge others to strike without giving the state commission 30 days' notice.

The court set aside a decision by District Judge Cornforth of Colorado Springs, who dismissed a complaint against Nicholas Fontaccio, a representative of the United Mine Workers, who was charged with "inciting miners to strike" without giving the required 30 days' notice. The Supreme Court held that the complaint was legal. The miners' representative cannot be retried, but the State Supreme Court has made a valuable contribution to big business by ruling that it is illegal to urge a strike until 30 days' notice is given. The Colorado "can't strike" law applies to all industries and callings.

EXPOSE ANTI-UNIONISTS.

Increased wages and the 44-hour week are part of an agreement between the Youngstown, Ohio, Typographical Union and employing printers. The one exception is the Edwards-Franklin Company whose manager told officers of the union he feared the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce if he signed, as his company operates a printing office in that city.

The incident is significant because the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce is supposed to apply its anti-unionism with sugar and honey.

Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, is president of the Cleveland organization. In his recent controversy with President Gompers Mr. Baker defended the chamber's brand of anti-unionism.

Our battle will be won when we give thought to the spending of our union earnings. Purchase union-labelled products.

500,000 NEED LEGAL AID.

Poverty is the chief reason why 500,000 people in this country each year are unable to obtain legal justice, John S. Bradway of Philadelphia told a convention of social workers. The speaker is secretary of the national alliance of legal aid societies.

"These people are left outside the law," Mr. Bradway said. "They can not be expected to be loyal citizens unless we can overcome this abuse."

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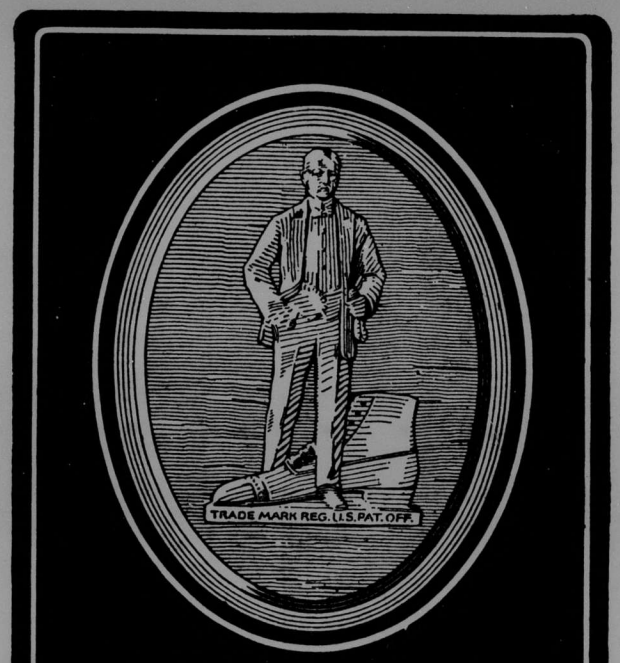

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HOLDER IS FIELD SECRETARY.

By International Labor News Service.

Plans are perfected by the executive committee of the Workers' Education Bureau of America to carry into effect recommendations of the Third National Convention held last April.

Among the many important decisions which were made was the designation of a field secretary of the Bureau to carry the message of workers' education to the workers in different parts of this country and assist in establishing workers' educational enterprises in the various industrial centers. For the position of field secretary the executive committee unanimously selected Arthur Holder, member of the Machinists' Union, author of the Vocational and Rehabilitation Education Law which was enacted by Congress and for four years member of the Federal Board of Vocational Education as a representative of labor.

Another matter of importance to come before the committee was the question of the definition of Workers' Educational Enterprises. To correct certain misstatements which appeared in the daily press after the last convention and to set forth their opinion in the matter, the executive committee gave full consideration to the question and to the convention resolution. The committee desires to make unmistakably clear that the Workers' Education Bureau of America is not antagonistic or in opposition to any American college or university nor to any instructors in our universities. On the contrary it has had the most cordial co-operation of some of the most distinguished teachers in our colleges in the promotion of workers' education and will continue to seek the co-operation of the ablest university teachers in the development of this movement. The Bureau welcomes every generous effort at the extension of higher education and believes profoundly that higher education is an indispensable aspect of democratic citizenship and should be universal and life-long.

The committee is likewise of the opinion that as the workers' education movement represents the deliberate effort on the part of the labor movement and working people generally to serve the educational aspirations of workers that it should encourage workers to the fullest measure of responsibility in the initiative and democratic management of their efforts at self-education.

In addition the committee gave consideration to the development of week-end and summer schools for workers, and authorized its sub-committee to prepare programs for all workers' groups that intend establishing such week-end and summer schools. One of the first of these workers' summer schools to be established west of the Mississippi will be held from July 1st to 8th in Estes Park, Colorado, under the auspices of the Denver Labor College. A training school for teachers of workers' classes was also favorably acted upon.

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BILLIONS OF PROFIT.

By Levi Stevens Lewis.

The traffic over American railways incrceases enormously with each recurring year.

In 1923 tens of thousands of freight trains operate on 265,000 miles of line every day in the year, earning all the way from $3000 to $10,000 of gross income per train.

It was officially declared in New York sixty-eight years ago (1855) that "no reliance whatever" could be placed on official railway reports. That was true then; it's true now; it was true from the beginning.

See annual report of the New York State Engineer and Surveyor for 1855. (Senate document No. 35, N. Y. 1855.)

Entirely disregarding official claims that the railroads always need more income in order to increase their debts; that they "barely earn interest on the bonds, to say nothing of a fair return on the money invested by the shareholders" and therefore must go in the hands of receivers; the wise man will seek more accurate information elsewhere.

Here is evidence stated in the fewest possible words, that the profit of American railways in twelve months is not less than twenty-five billion dollars; otherwise stated, several billions more every year than all the Liberty Bonds printed and sold in 1917 and 1918 to pay in part the expense of the late world war.

The two greatest transportation lines on the globe are the New York Central and the Pennsylvania. These two great systems carry less than 30 per cent of all traffic north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. It is necessary for them to operate six milllion trains a year to handle this tremendous traffic. Then fourteen million other trains are necessary to handle the remaining 70 per cent; making, all told, twenty million trains a year to handle the traffic in the Eastern district only.

Perhaps some of these trains haul empty cars only, earning absolutely no revenue whatever. Allowing 25 per cent (¼) for non-operating trains, there remains 15 million revenue-earning trains, two-fifths of which are passenger trains and three-fifths freight trains.

The gross revenue from the passenger trains will average not less than $300.00 each and freight trains not less than $3000.00. So the "gross transportation income" of all railway lines operating in the Eastern district in 12 months is estimated to be not less than twenty-eight billion and eight hundred million dollars in 12 months.

The gross transportation income of the entire Eastern district is about one-third of the total for all lines in the United Staes. So the gross transportation income of all railway traffic in the entire United States "as a system" appears to be nothing less than eighty-six billion and four hundred million dollars in twelve months. Deducting one-half for operating expenses and taxes, the clear net profit appears to be not less than forty-three billion and two hundred million dollars every period of 12 months.

This estimate is based on the traffic reported in 1916. Since 1916 there has been the usual never-failing annual increase of trafficc. To be ultra conservative I have not taken in consideration the revenue realized from the mail and express service and twenty-eight other sources of income and further discounted this calculation by eighteen billion dollars; so I insist the net profit of American railways every period of 12 months is not less than twenty-five billion dollars.

How much more or less the actual profits may be can be determined only approximately by "a fact finding commission" from all sections and classes such as recommended seven years ago by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

IS PAYING INVESTMENT.

A feature of the national conference of social work held in Washington, D. C., was the emphasis many of the speakers placed on good wages and good working conditions.

In speaking of the trade value of health, Prof. R. E. Chaddock of Columbia University, New York, said that constructive health work need no longer be defended on humanitarian grounds alone, as it is a matter of economic organization and can be valued in dollars and cents.

"In the past the attitude of industrial management toward machines has been different from the attitude toward the human factor," he said. "Mechanical equipment represented an investment. If neglected or misused it not only failed to perform current functions, but as a result it did not return the capital invested and a profit—all of which appeared in the balance sheet. But men, rapidly exploited and worn out, could be replaced at any time when they failed to perform the required work. The employer had not paid for their rearing, nor did he bear the expense of their after keep."

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Robert J. Cherry of the painters, Frederick E. Cosbie of the bottlers, Manuel Mitchell of the railroad trainmen, John J. Tyson of the teamsters.

Almost half a million dollars in delinquent wages were collected for employees from employers by the State Labor Department during the current biennium. This is the report of Walter G. Mathewson, State Labor Commissioner, filed with Governor Richardson. Workers filed 22,718 wage claims, of which 10,538, to an amount of $450,164, were collected. In legal fees the department saved workers $85,000 during the biennium, the report says.

Last Saturday night a most enjoyable entertainment and jinx was given by the Butchers' Union in the banquet room of the Labor Temple. Members of the union and their families were invited to attend and a large number of them participated in the affair until the early hours of the morning. All those fortunate enough to have been at the gathering say that it was a decided success and the organization anticipates repeating it next year.

The strike of approximately 300 members of the Warehousemen and Cereal Handlers' Union has been called off and the men have returned to work without being granted their demand of 50 cents a day wage increase. The men went out on April 16. The men accepted a 50-cent reduction some time back making their pay $4.50 a day for truckers and $5 a day for weighers. Their demand for restoration of the reduction was refused by the Warehousemen's Association, which adopted the "American plan," according to L. A. Bailey, secretary of the association. Nicholas Kramer, secretary of the union, said he would negotiate with the employers for an increase in wages.

Determination of striking cloak-makers, who have been out eleven weeks, to continue their strike until it is brought to a successful conclusion was voiced by Charles M. Schwartzberg, president of the San Francisco local union. Schwartzberg received telegraphed assurances on Tuesday from the office of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in New York that the international would give full financial support to the strikers.

A. J. Pillsbury, a member of the State Industrial Accident Commission, has tendered his resignation to Governor Richardson, it is stated, because he is not in sympathy with the policies of retrenchment. This will give the Governor control of the commission, as he appointed John W. Carrigan some time ago to succeed A. H. Naftzger, deceased. Will J. French is now the only hold-over since the commission was first established.

The Labor Council has instructed its Law and Legislative Committee to study charter provisions and prepare charter amendment relating to the making of budget for the Departments of Schools, Health and Public Works, which now receive their appropriations in lump sums, whereby it results that there is no control and responsibility established in the fixing of wages and salaries in the said departments of the city government.

Safety in the Oilfields divides interest with Safety in Mines in the May issue of the California Safety News. Dr. C. E. Kindall's list of "First-Aid Supplies" for small plants will prove of interest, as well as the impressive narrative headed "Accident Prevention—A Story." First-Aid is also discussed editorially. "Safety Information for Young and Old" and "Recent Fatalities in California" retain their usual prominent positions. Elsewhere in the issue "Two Preventable Fatal Accidents" on construction are reviewed. Apply for free copies of the California Safety News to the Industrial Accident Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco.

M. P. SCOTT PASSED AWAY.

M. P. Scott, former delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council from Waiters' Union No. 30 and in recent years deputy sealer of weights and measures for Alameda County, died last Thursday morning in San Francisco. He was a charter member of Local No. 30 and served that union in the capacity of business agent for several terms previous to the earthquake and fire. He was noted for resourcefulness and shrewdness in circumventing the plans of the Citizens' Alliance which at that time plotted by every means to destroy the organization. He was the originator of the monthly working button. The publication of the secret constitution of the Restaurant Keepers' Association organized by the Citizens' Alliance, and the putting out of business of the Tortoni Restaurant were two incidents of his management that broke the backbone of the enemy. He laid the foundation for present policies of the culinary unions in this city, established unified wage scales and harmony of action between the local unions of the International Union and the local associations of the craft. He spoke several languages and knew better than any man before or after him among the culinary workers to keep the Latin and French members up to the standards of the labor movement.

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